

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from First Page.)

which provision has been but recently made. Shelter is provided for an approximate number of 8,000 inmates, and the institutions are in a degree auxiliary to the National Home. Provision for the care of the indigent and malnourished Confederate soldiers have been established in Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Florida, Maryland and Missouri. The first five named of these homes are supported by state appropriations, and the others by private contributions of citizens of the respective states.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSIONS.

At 2 o'clock a meeting of the committee on organization of the next conference was held at the New Haven house, and a sub-committee of five was appointed to prepare the list of standing committees, and another of two to revise the rules. A request was also sent to the committee on reports from states to submit a list of corresponding secretaries. The committee then adjourned to meet on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The conference assembled at 2:30 in three sections, one section meeting in Marquand chapel, where Mr. Charles W. Birtwell of Boston presided; another section in an East Divinity recitation room, presided over by F. H. Nebeker of Glens Mills, Pa., and the third section in the First M. E. church, where J. R. Brockett of Baltimore presided.

The subject under discussion at the meeting of the first section was "Child Saving Work," and a short paper was read by Rev. A. P. Savage of St. Paul, Minn., on "Desertion by Parents." Mr. Savage spoke of various methods to prevent this evil, and thought it could be in a degree stopped by proper laws, mentioning some which might be effective. He quoted statistics from all sections of the country showing that the evil is widespread and rapidly increasing. At the conclusion of his paper a warm discussion of the question was opened by Mr. James Smith of Cincinnati, O. General Paulkner of Kansas also took part in the discussion, and said that he did not think that any method of preventing child desertion by keeping the parents in fear of the law, would be adequate. A resolution was then offered providing that a committee be appointed to gather statistics and points on the matter and to report their conclusions at the next conference, but on motion of General Paulkner the advisability of selecting such a committee was referred to the executive committee. As a large number of those at the meeting wished to make a trip to the industrial school for girls at Middletown, the paper which was to have been read by Franklin H. Briggs of Rochester, N. Y., was omitted and will be read at the session to be held at Alumni hall this morning.

The question of "Juvenile Reformation" was considered by the second section, and T. F. Chapin of Westboro, Mass., opened the meeting by reading a paper on "Manual Training. Its Proper Place and Its Relation to Trade Schools," and in the course of his paper said that he doubted the utility of trade schools as compared with well regulated training schools. Even in the trades schools for young men manual training has been found of vast importance. The idea of training school establishment has a history of 200 years. The manual training school has come to the front on account of the discipline which it affords, and its teachings should be given to all boys under sixteen years of age in the institutions, thus preceding the trade training. However, manual training and all other training is likely to come to naught unless the discharged inmates are fixed in some permanent positions, which otherwise it is impossible for them to secure. The Norwegian Slid system of training is used in the schools of which Mr. Chapin has charge, and by this system the pupils are trained with a view to any special fitness for certain work, and are taught on these lines.

Mr. T. J. Charleton of Plainfield, Ind., gave a talk on "What Shall Our Schools Be? How Best Housed to be Conducted? What Curriculum is Advisable?" Mr. Charleton has been superintendent of the state institution for boys at Plainfield for about eight years. Before he was placed in charge the institution was conducted with a view to its being self supporting as nearly as possible, and the boys were kept at work all day with no instruction in the intermediate studies.

At present the boys are kept at their books during each forenoon and have regular courses of study in the common branches, all books being supplied to them. Besides these common studies a chess has recently been formed in United States history. During the afternoon the boys are kept at work in the manual training shops at their mechanical instruction.

If the pupils are usually deficient in summing when they enter the institution they are kept at their books all day until they get a good start. All the boys are required to write a letter to some one once every three weeks, and the superintendent is made of those who excel, while those who are deficient are reported. The work and recitation rooms should be in separate buildings from the dormitories, although in most reformatories both are in the same building. Reform schools should be made the pride of the state. As a rule public education in the public schools is unsuccessful, but in reformatories it has been found to work well, and best anchor to home is love of learning, and so much reformation is by education in the institutions. Hence Miss said in speaking of society at large: "We must have education or we will perish. How much more important is it then to educate the delinquent?"

At this section meeting by S. S. Fisher of Mendon in "Religious Instruction," but it was omitted on account of the delegation going to Middletown.

The third section meeting, which met with charity organization, Mr. R. Brockett of Baltimore presided. The chief feature was the reading of the paper by Miss M. E. Richmond on "The Proper Treatment of

Drinking and Idle Men and Their Neglected Families." This paper is given in full in another column. This paper was followed by a discussion.

After those delegates had left who intended going to Middletown, the three sections met together in the First M. E. church, where Mr. Birtwell talked for a few minutes to the conference, on matters of general interest to the conference, after which a short discussion was held.

THE NEXT CONFERENCE AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

At 5 o'clock the committee on time and place of the next conference met, consisting of one member for each state representing all this conference as follows: Chairman, Mr. Homer Folke, New York; secretary, Mr. J. T. Jackson, Minnesota; California, J. E. Coffin; Colorado, Dr. Ida N. Beaver; Connecticut, H. D. Smith; Delaware, Mrs. M. A. C. Clark; District of Columbia, F. L. Moore; Illinois, George W. Curtiss; Indiana, Timothy Nicholson; Iowa, J. H. Lukens; Kansas, General C. T. Paulkner; Kentucky, W. P. Rolfe; Maine, Miss H. B. C. Beede; Maryland, J. R. Brockett; Massachusetts, Luben Pratt; Michigan, A. O. Crozier; Minnesota, J. T. Jackson; Missouri, Rev. A. M. Plummer; North Carolina, Mrs. P. L. Padgett; New Jersey, Rev. G. C. Maddock; Ohio, Charles Parrott; Oregon, Miss M. T. Holcombe; Pennsylvania, John L. Bailey; Rhode Island, Rev. J. H. Nutting; Tennessee, W. D. Caldwell; Virginia, James Lyons; Vermont, B. F. Moore; Wisconsin, T. E. Heg; Canada, C. T. Atkinson.

This committee was appointed by President Folke and after having been called to order by the chairman, the purpose of the meeting was announced as being to select a time and place of meeting for the conference in 1896. Mr. Coffin of California then proposed Los Angeles as a meeting place; Mr. Lukens, Davenport, Ia.; General Paulkner, Topeka, Kan.; Mr. Crozier, Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Mr. Lyons, Richmond, Va. Each gentleman gave a glowing description of his proposed place of meeting, describing the facilities for entertaining guests and railroad facilities. After each proposed location had been thoroughly discussed a vote by roll call was taken and resulted in an overwhelming vote in favor of Grand Rapids, Mich. On motion of General Paulkner this was made unanimous. It was decided to leave the selection of a time for this conference in 1896 to the executive committee with the restriction that the conference adjourn before May 27, so as not to interfere with the delegates getting home to Memorial day exercises, as many delegates are old soldiers. After the committee work had been finished Mr. Bailey of Pennsylvania placed before the committee the fitness of Philadelphia as a meeting place for the National Conference of 1897, and asked the members of the committee to operate with him in securing the 97 convention for that place. The action of this committee will be presented to the conference for ratification and will undoubtedly be ratified.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAM.

The program for to-day's meetings is as follows:

- 9:30 a. m.—Reports from States (alphabetically)—Maryland to New Jersey.
- 10:30 a. m.—The Feeble Minded—1. The Feeble Minded—Dr. George H. Knight, M. D., Lakeville, Conn.

2. The Training of Feeble Minded—Samuel J. Fort, M. D., of Ellington City, M. D.

Other papers to be announced.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28, AT SEMINARY BUILDING.

2:30 to 5:00 p. m.—Section Meetings. Section 1—Child Saving Work. Ten-minute papers, followed by discussion.

1. The Relation of the Placing-out Work to the Other Departments of an Institution—G. A. Merrill, Superintendent State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children, Owatonna, Minn.
2. State Supervision of Child-Caring Agencies—Homer Folke, Secretary State Charities Association of New York, N. Y.

Section 2—Juvenile Reformation.

1. Trade Instruction in Boys' Schools. What is Possible and What the Known Results?—W. C. Kilvington, Superintendent, Nashua, N. H.

2. Trade Instruction in Girls' Schools. What are the Possibilities, and What Work Can Be Had for Those Not So Instructed?—Emma M. Gilbert, Superintendent, Chikitahe, Mo.

3. Farming and Gardening. Should These Be Classed as Trades?—B. J. Miles, Superintendent, Eldora, Ia.

Section 3—Charity Organization.

The session to be opened by several prepared addresses, limited to fifteen minutes each; other addresses limited to eight minutes each.

1. Methods of Bettering Neighborhoods, by Improved Dwellings, Sanitary Oversight, Etc.—Opened by Mrs. Richard C. Lincoln of Boston, and Miss Marion I. Moore of Buffalo.

2. Evils Growing Out of Extortionate Usury—Opened by Joseph Lee of Boston, and A. B. Mason of New York.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 28, AT UNITED CHURCH.

8:00 p. m.—Charity Organization.

1. The Tendency of the Charity Organization Movement—Jeffrey R. Brockett of Baltimore, Chairman.

2. Continued Care of Families—Miss Frances A. Smith of Boston.
3. Is Emergency Relief by Work Wise?—Philip W. Ayres of Cincinnati.

4. Our Duty to Promote Measures for Permanent Improvement of Neighborhoods—Miss Clara De Graffenried of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

5. Brief Address by Robert W. De Forest of New York.

"My barber," writes a friend of the Drawer, "who is a musical genius, informed me that he was at the opera the night before. 'How did you enjoy it?' I asked, expecting to hear enthusiastic praises, for, like many other barbers, he is a man of enthusiasms. 'Not at all,' he replied. 'My whole evening was a failure, for from where I sat in the gallery I could see that your hair wasn't parted straight.'"—Harper's Bazar.

THE MARRIED VAGABONDS.

A WORD ABOUT THE MAN OF THE NEGLECTED FAMILY.

He is Too Well Protected From Scientific Scrutiny—He Needs Scouting Just the Same—Single Vagabonds are Improvements on the Married Ones—What Can Be Done About the Latter Class for the Betterment of the Family and Humanity.

I have ventured to give this title to my paper, because I am anxious to bring the man of the neglected family out of that retirement—behind wife and children—into which he has so discreetly withdrawn. A great deal has been written about the single vagabond; his nomadic habits have been described by specialists, and some have even ventured to turn tramp and take the road in order to secure data at first hand for their studies. No specialist, however, has been able to study the married vagabond in the same way; he is well protected from scientific scrutiny—too well protected. It has been my fortune to know individually a considerable number of both the single and the married vagabonds, and I confess to a preference for the former. It is true that the tramp is a barbarian, openly at war with society, but then he is not so prompt to claim from society the privileges and protection which she so willingly extends to the head of a family; in short, he is not such a cowardly, unenterprising creature.

Granting, then, that the married vagabond is a bad fellow, what will you do with him? For my opinion on this question, I sent circular letters, inquiring to a number of charity workers in this country concerning (1) the legal treatment of idle and intemperate heads of families; (2) the charitable treatment of the same; (3) the sentiment of the community on this subject; and have received 74 answers from 34 different states.

These letters show that laws to compel a man to support his wife, or children, or both, exist in 20 of the states; reporting, though the law is not enforced or is seldom enforced in 11 of the 20, and in 7 of the others the law is only partially enforced. If I may venture to make any deductions from my incomplete returns, it would appear that there are better laws and a better enforcement of them in the North Atlantic section. So far as I can discover, no laws exist in the South Atlantic and South Central states, though, judged by my own state, this absence of remedies does not argue an absence of the disease. The North Central states have some good enactments, and the western states show plenty of law, but little or no enforcement—an illustration of the uselessness of legislation which precedes the education of public opinion. In reply to the states having a non-support law the inability to secure full statistics without the wife's testimony has rendered the law of no effect.

Perhaps the provisions of the Massachusetts statute will serve as a fair example of good non-support legislation. This law provides that "whoever unreasonably neglects to provide for the support of his wife or minor child may be fined not over \$20, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, and the fine may be paid in or in part to the city, corporation, society or person supporting the wife or child at the time of the complaint. At the trial, if convicted, the man is often placed on probation, agreeing to pay a certain sum each week for the support of his children." Boston is constantly enforcing this law, but from the Associated Charities in one of the smaller towns of Massachusetts comes the statement, "Neither the police nor our society can secure enforcement any further than by making the man's life a burden to him as long as he stays here, if he does not obey it. In every case of which I have definite knowledge the man has, in the course of a few weeks, simply disappeared."

A Rhode Island judge, writing of the imperfect operation of the law in his own state, adds, "Such an enforcement of the law, all that can be looked for, and all that is reasonable. For law, while capable of petty strict enforcement as a penal instrument, is not a very efficient means of securing the discharge of social duties." He might have added that it is very inefficient means indeed when, by its enactments, we would relieve ourselves of all charitable responsibilities toward the man we seek to punish, or the family we seek to protect. I think I am prepared to acknowledge that a good non-support law is better than no law at all, but I would only admit so much where the citizens of a state are fully determined to enforce it, and then re-enforce it by every other possible remedy.

One of the simplest and most effective of these other remedies is to habitually regard the man as the head of the family. As stated, the sound idea is a truism, but, as a matter of fact, charitable societies, churches, benevolent individuals and even public officials have drifted into the habit of receiving and filling applications for relief made by the mothers and children of needy families. Charitable people learn to know the women in mother's missions, they know the children in free kindergartens and Sunday schools and clubs. The men do not attend these things, they are shy of appearing at all, unless, in dull times, they take the trouble to pose as industrious artisans out of work. The rule is certainly a safe one for individuals and for institutions that, where relief is concerned, the man of the family, if able to walk, shall not only do all the asking, but shall show good cause why he should receive. This would, at once, break up the pernicious practice of sending children to charity offices.

So far I have taken it for granted that there was but one type of married vagabond—a very bad type indeed. This hypothesis breaks down utterly in any attempt to make specific recommendations about treatment. If the letters I have received show anything, they show this, that where there has been any attempt to deal with these families, individually and continuously, there has been at least some measure of success, and that wherever there has been no such attempt, neither giving nor withholding, neither law nor the absence of it has been of any effect. I do not pretend to claim that the friendly visitor is a solution of this many-sided and difficult problem, but I do not see how it is to be solved without her. Speaking from our Baltimore experience, we would have rather have one hundred good visitors, patient, intelligent, than the best law ever framed, in order to get such a law, we must lose the visitors.

The visitor's tools are moral suasion, cutting off of supplies from every available source, the frequently renewed of-

fer of work, and last of all, the law. A paid agent may apply these also, so may a clergyman, or public official, but the advantage peculiar to the visitor is that, confining her work to a very few families, she has better opportunities of becoming well acquainted. These tools are only effective when applied with a full knowledge of the circumstances. Sometimes no one of them is needed. I knew of one case where the man was given a fresh start in life by persuading him to remove to the family of a "neighborhood," away from old associations. In another family the visitor's influence was needed on both man and wife. The wife was something of a scold, and when that was remedied and the man's old employer had been persuaded to give him one more trial, the visitor went with the man before a magistrate, where he took the pledge. This remedy, useless and worse than useless, as we all know, in many cases, just happened to be the right thing here. From being an attractive never-do-we, he has become a fairly steady, hard-working citizen.

I would not, in my enthusiasm for friendly visiting work, lose sight of the old adage, that it is hard to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. The best we can do is a sorry patch-work, often, but then civilization itself is just that, and only in the glowing pages of the modern socialists do we read of everything made new all at once. Where a man is really anxious to fight his tendency to drink, an arrangement to pay his wages to his wife or to the visitor is often the best that can be done. The United Workers of Norwich have been peculiarly successful in this direction.

In many cases the more heroic treatment of cutting off supplies must be resorted to. So long as charitable people insist that they must not do the "dirty" work of "feeding the innocent sufferer," by adding every neglected family generously, just so long the lazy man has society by the throat. When we find that we are dealing with such a man it becomes necessary to prove that we have more strength of character to resist temptation to help, than he has the strength of character to resist the temptation to work. I regret to say that he stands the test better than we do, and frequently wins the day.

Where a man refuses to leave a good-for-nothing neighborhood, and sometimes change her mind when she finds that the charitable people are in earnest. Where the man finds that the threats of the charitable are not, as they too often are, entirely empty, he will sometimes, when pushed to the wall, take work. I know of a suddenly, selfish fellow who did nothing for his family, and whose wife could not be persuaded to leave him. At last, the Charity Organization society convinced the benevolent individuals of the neighborhood that they must withhold help, and insist on reasonable work, and the consequences. A neighbor, who could be trusted, was paid to feed the wife and children without the husband's knowledge and in the strictest privacy. When he enquired why such a church hadn't helped, and when the basket was from Mrs. So-and-So, and the money from the Circle of King's Daughters, and the accustomed help from half a dozen other sources, the wife replied that one and all had said they would rather let her starve than continue to help the family. He held out for two days and then came for the work order at the labor-yard, which he had previously refused, working steadily for some weeks, and until the work closed.

Sometimes the removal of wife and children will bring the husband to his senses. One wife, for whom work was found in an institution where she could keep her two children with her, has agreed to go back to her husband on condition that he will first work steadily for a year, and save his earnings. It will appear from what I have said that a visitor must have patience and must not look for very brilliant or immediate results; but it is possible, on the other hand, for her to have too much patience, or rather to think that she is patient when, in reality, she is cowardly. I have seen a family going steadily down hill for years; the underfed, over-worked mother taking finally to drink; the younger children, an under-nourished, diseased stock; and the most cheerful happenings in the family history, the violent death of the second boy. All this preventable misery had gradually accumulated because the visitors and other charitable interested lacked courage five years ago. When charitable people delay and temporize in such cases, I wish they could have a good, wholesome, terrifying vision of the future they are helping to manufacture. The fact is, the supply of capable visitors is altogether inadequate, and it is the most important function of a charity organization society to increase this supply.

I have given a very imperfect review of legal and charitable practice in cases of non-support, the last division of my subject brings me to another function of a charity organization society, namely, the influencing of public opinion. One of the questions sent to my correspondents was, "Is charitable sentiment inclined to make it easy or difficult for a man with an interesting family to live without work?" Of the thirty-four states heard from, thirty acknowledge that it is easy, on the whole, for a lazy man to find support, provided he has a family; though in states where charity organization methods are well established, it is not so easy as formerly.

There is important work before us, and we cannot afford to delay its energetic prosecution a moment longer. Some of us have grown so sensitive to the charge of hardness that, though we know we are right, we fear to lead public opinion. Others of us are not very clear what to think or do. The expression, "of course we cannot let the children suffer because the man is unemployed," occurs again and again in the letters I have received. "The man is benefited by what we do for the family," writes one society, "but we can't help that." There are question-begging statements, for it is not clear that, no matter how lavish or how sparing our material assistance, we do let the children suffer and suffer very terribly, so long as we leave them in the clutches of a man who will make no effort to care for them, who is often diseased or depraved, who sits idly behind their neglected condition? What idea of home, of industry, of decency, can children get in such surroundings? Surely, for the sake of the children, born or unborn, we should do something more to relieve their sufferings than to give material assistance. There is no need that the children should starve. If we are really in earnest, there is al-

ways some way other than that, but I have no hesitancy in saying that to let them starve, even, would be, on the whole, kinder than to leave undone those things which we so clearly ought to do for their welfare.

Someone has said to me that this is a religious question, that when a woman has sworn to love, honor and obey her husband and wife, and that we do it at our peril. It is indeed a religious question, though in a wider sense than to the sacredness of a wife's duties. I would raise no manner of question. But the duties of a mother are equally sacred, and, sometimes, as human duties will, these duties as wife and as mother, conflict. Even then I would not advocate interference, if charitable relief were not, in itself, an interference. The question then arises, shall our interference be effective or the reverse? To my mind there is only one test of this effectiveness, and that is the lasting welfare of the helpless members of the family—the children; not what is most comfortable for them for the moment, but what is best for them in the long run. Surely, if the dictates of religion are more imperatively clear on any one human obligation rather than another, that particular obligation is our duty to the helpless; and I am convinced that, in time, both charity and religion will learn to extend this consideration to unborn generations. It is well to note that, though the principle I have attempted to formulate would break up many homes (homes only in name), which are now kept together, it would, on the other hand, keep together many homes which have been too hastily broken up.

I have not had a good word to fling at the married vagabond, so far; in closing, I would say a word for him by way of extenuation. I have often been forced to notice how people of his class get their view of life as a whole (insofar as they can be said to have any) from very slight and insignificant items. I remember one man whose view of what the municipality ought to do for him had been permanently settled for by a free pass from Washington to New York. Washington is lavish of passes, and what seemed to be right and just, very naturally seemed so to him. Now the married vagabond is, to a certain extent, the victim of sentimentality and gush, he has been taking himself at the charitable valuation; and the last remedy which I have to offer for his complaint is this—let us get a clear cut and vigorous opinion about him, and then—through our churches, our laws, our newspapers, our charity agents, our friendly visitors—let us make it perfectly clear to him what that opinion is.

MARY E. RICHMOND.

D. E. & L. CO. SOLD.

E. G. Stoddard, of New Haven, Gets the Plant for \$45,150.

Derby, May 27.—By order of the superior court Receiver E. S. Bristol of the Derby Building and Lumber company sold the plant at auction this afternoon. There was a large number of lumbermen from this vicinity present, and out of town, who inspected the plant at the auction.

J. B. Whitney was the auctioneer. There was but one bid offered and that was accepted. E. G. Stoddard of New Haven bid \$45,150. He is to pay \$35,000 cash, and the old company holds a mortgage of \$10,150.

The factory will run right along under the new management. The employees are at work to-day, and will continue as though there had been no sale of the plant. Business is not brisk at present, but there are fifty hands employed in the mill.

Harvard-Columbia Race Off.

The proposed race between Harvard and Columbia Varsity crews, which had practically been decided upon for June 1 at Springfield, has been declassified on account of illness among the Harvard oarsmen.

A May Party.

Miss Dorothea Fresenius and Miss Josie Rowland gave a May party Saturday in the vicinity of Lake Whitney. Those present were Ruby Savage, Flora and Josie McChesley, Susan Lasher, Henry Close, George and Evelyn Haltinger, Albert and Rob Chalker, and Richard Lorr. Miss M. Estelle Leston and Miss P. Mae Harvey accompanied the party. The party arrived home at 6 after spending a pleasant day in gathering flowers.

CLAUDE HARVEY.

ITCHING BURNING SKIN

Baby's Terrible Sufferings. Nearly Covered with Eczema.

TORTURING AGONIES PITIABLE. No Rest or Sleep Day or Night. Seven Doctors and Two Hospitals Fail. Immediate Relief and Speedy Cure by CUTICURA.

My baby boy, 5 months old, broke out with eczema. The itching and burning was intense; the eczema spread to his limbs, breast, face, and head, until he was nearly covered; his torturing agonies were pitiable to behold; he had no peace and but little rest night or day. He was under treatment at different times at two hospitals and by seven doctors in this city without the least benefit; every prescription of the doctors was faithfully tried, but he grew worse all the time. For months I expended about \$2 per week for medicines, and was entirely discouraged. I purchased CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and followed the directions to the letter. Relief was immediately obtained. His eruptions were cured, and he was now as clear as a bell. I had a baby who was so miserable, I recommend every mother to use it for every Baby Humour.

—Mrs. M. PERKINS, Boston.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

Babies on fire, babies burning up, babies in agony from torturing and disgusting itching, and burning skin and scalp diseases. None but mothers realize how they suffer. To know that a relief is at hand, and that CUTICURA will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. PUTZER DUGG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Baby's Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red and oily skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

G. A. R. Flannel Suits.

Until Decoration Day we will sell all wool Indigo Blue Flannel Suits, every one of which was made in our own factory and trimmed first-class, at

\$7.50

These Suits have always been sold at \$10.00, but our factory made up more than they could wholesale; and, rather than sacrifice them to the retailer, decided to send them to us and give our trade the benefit. We have them in three styles of Sacks: Single Breasted Round Sacks, Single Breasted Straight Sacks, and Double Breasted.

\$9.50

Is the price we ask for our Mid-dlesex Flannels.

IN OUR

Children's Department

We are offering some special inducements:

Washable Suits 40c up, worth 75c.

Sailor Suits, all wool, 90c.

School Suits \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Dress Suits \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Knee Pants, 10c up.

Your money back on unsatisfactory purchases.

OAK Manufacturing Clothiers,

49-51 Church Street, Near Crown Street.

SAVES TIME, WORK AND WEAR.

YOUR GROCER KEYS IT.

WASHES & GLEANS

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Clothes with greatest ease. Flannels, Woollens and Blankets without shrinking. Starched and Wood-work with a touch. Silver, Glassware and Dishes to perfection.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Only in half-pound tins, by grocers, lastelsthus. JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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